CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

☞No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

☞Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged until specially ordered to be stopped: and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Caroline and Scotch Plaid,
Men's lamb's wool Hose & half Hose,
Calicoes and Cambries,
Cotton and Silk Ginghames,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Smchew,
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Plain French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Ream Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do.

With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.

December 4, 1822 27.tf

Entertainment.

DAVID D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

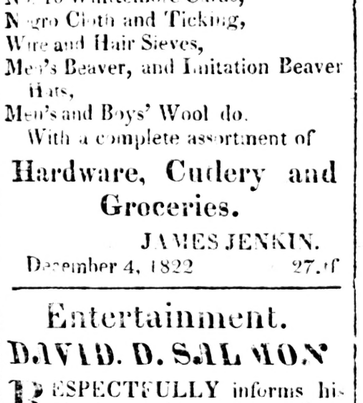
House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court-House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D Henry, Esq adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and every attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29. 42 tf

A. SWEETLAND,



MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones, &c.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville N. C.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at this Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenor do
Black Figured Demaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkff
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS

December 5. 27:tf.

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the head of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined to any goal, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET

Nov 19th, 1822. 27 3m

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum. &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Nott & Starr,

And have taken the New Store on Hay Street, two doors West of Mess. John H. Frink & Co. and nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel; where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

A General Assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS,

Just received from New York.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOHN D STARR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1822. 26 tf

☞Intending to leave this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale, his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation, and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.

Fayetteville

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Price.

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 30 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13.—37tf.

☞The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Fall Term, 1822.

Alfred Randle vs. Parham Kirk, & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Hodges and Tempy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefor ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, that the said James Hodges and Tempy his Wife, appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgement Pro. Confesso will be taken as to them, and the cause heard ex parte.

JNO CHRISTIAN, C. M. E.

February 6, 1823. 36 6w

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34 tf

"The labor of the body frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber

BEG LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIRS,

In all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual.

C. J. Tooker.

Jan 30—35:tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore carried on under the Firm of *Fayerweather & Northrop*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E FAYERWEATHER,
W. NORTHROP.

January 28, 1823 35:tf.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to

LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sale will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500 and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in the same manner, Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14.000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT,

Agents for the Chatham Town Company

☞Doct. Thomas Nash Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept 11, 1822. 15 tf

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New Ybrk) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1823 31

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq. Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1822.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Abraham Stevens, dec. gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time specified by Law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery—And all persons indebted to the estate, by Note or otherwise, are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment.

J. BIRDSALL, *Ex'r.*

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee having engaged the services of Doct. Davis, give notice, that the School is now open for the reception of students in the Classical Department.

By Order,

GEO M'NEILL, *Sec.*

February 5. 1823. 36 2w

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber on the 30th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, and nine or ten years of age.

The said Horse was recently purchased from Mr. John Curtis, of Wake County, in which direction it is probable he is gone.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will return him to me, at this place.

JAMES JENKIN.

Fayetteville. Feb. 12. 37:3w.

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13 1823: 37 tf

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that they have Just Received a Fresh Supply of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which, in connexion with their former stock, will be sold remarkably CHEAP, for Cash.

LIKEWISE,

20 Reams Writing Paper,
10 Dozen Felt Hats,
Cotton Cards, Straw Bonnets, &c.

ALSO,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1 New Northern Gig and Harness.

H. G. NELSON & CO.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 3t

Congressional.

Friday Feb 7.

IN SENATE.

Amongst the petitions presented to-day, w s the following.

Mr. Ruggles presented a petition from a number of citizens of the state of Ohio, praying Congress to pass a law granting an outfit for exploring the polar regions, under the conduct of Captain John Cleves Symmes; not only with a view of making new discoveries in Geography, Natural History, Geology, and Astronomy, or to verify the new Theory of the Earth, advanced by Captain Symmes; but also, with the view of opening new sources of trade and commerce. This petition was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

COLONIAL TRADE.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial ports

[This bill suspends our restrictive acts of 1818 and 1820, and embraces a number of provisions growing out of the repeal of the late restrictive laws of Great Britain, in regard to foreign intercourse and trade with her American possessions] the bill was laid over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Edwards of N. C. it was.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the mail route proposed to be established between Norfolk, in Virginia, and Tarborough and Fayetteville, in North Carolina, to pass through Murfreesborough, in the latter State.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask to take up the bill to fix the Naval Peace Establishment.

Mr. M'Lane gave notice that he would, call up the General Appropriation Bill on the same day.

The engrossed bill supplementary to, and to amend an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed 2d March, 1799, and to repeal an act supplementary thereto, passed the 20th April, 1818, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

On the question to agree to the title of the bill, Mr. McLane moved to strike therefrom the words "and to repeal an act supplementary thereto, passed 20th April, 1818;" which was determined in the affirmative

The bill was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

The House then again, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the bill for the more effectual protection of domestic manufactures, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair—the pending motion being to strike from the bill, its enacting clause.

Mr. Eustis delivered his sentiments against striking out the enacting clause of the bill, because he was favorable to most of the items of the bill, though opposed to others.

Mr. Buchanan next spoke, for something like an hour, against the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, being decidedly in favor of its general principle, though opposed to so high a duty as was proposed on woollens.

On motion of Mr. Cuthbert, the committee then rose [This gentleman has the floor for to morrow.]

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr M'Coy, the House took up the bill, vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the U. States, to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain within said state.

Mr. McCoy presuming that there would be no objection to the bill, moved that it be ordered to its third reading—

Mr. Cannon opposed the third reading, under the conviction that if legislation on this matter were at all necessary, it would be the duty of Congress to establish a general law on the subject of militia fines. If these fines were to be surrendered to any state, they ought to be surrendered to all the states. Mr. C then moved to commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McCoy replied to Mr. Cannon, stating the reasons why it was necessary this bill should pass: and Mr. Cannon's motion was negatived

Mr. Cannon moved to amend the bill by a single modification, not materially affecting the main object of the bill;

Which, the question recurred on engrossment, and was decided in the affirmative.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the more effectual protection of Domestic Manufactures, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair—a motion to strike from the bill the enacting clause still pending before the committee.

Mr. Cuthbert yesterday having obtained the floor for to-day, occupied it, in a speech against the bill, upwards of an hour in length.

Mr. Woodson followed, decidedly supporting the principles of the bill. He spoke more than two hours; when,

On motion of Mr. Hardin, (who has the floor for Monday,) the Committee rose,

And then the House adjourned.

Monday Feb. 10.

IN SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U S. and certain British colonial ports. Some discussion arose on the provisions of this bill, embracing principally questions of detail, in which Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. Barbour, Smith, of Md. Mills, and King, of N. York, participated; after which the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thirty-seven petitions were this day presented, and appropriately referred,

Mr. Buchanan submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there be any, and, if any, what, crimes not now punishable by law, to which punishments ought to be affixed.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Buchanan said it had been decided that the courts of the U. States had no power to punish any act, no matter how criminal in its nature, unless Congress have declared it to be a crime and annexed a punishment to its perpetration. Offences at the common law, not declared such by acts of Congress, are therefore not within the range of the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Congress have annexed punishments but to a very few crimes, and those all of an aggravated nature. The consequence is, that a great variety of actions, to which a high degree of moral guilt is attached, and which are punished as crimes at the common law, and by every State in the Union, may be committed with impunity on the high seas, and in any place where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. To afford an example: An assault and battery with intent to commit murder, may be perpetrated, either on the high seas, or in a fort, magazine, arsenal, or dock-yard, belonging to the United States, and there exists no law to punish such an offence.

This is a palpable defect in our system, which requires a remedy: and it is astonishing that none has ever yet been applied. My attention has been called to the subject by a distinguished professional gentleman now in this city. Mr. B. said he did not expect that any bill could be matured and passed into a law at the present session. If, however, the Judiciary Committee would take the subject into consideration, and report upon it to the House before it rises, it would call public attention to it and ensure the passage of a bill at an early period of the next Congress.

The resolution was then adopted.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

The committee, on motion of Mr. Condict, of N. J. resumed the consideration of the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures; when

Mr. Hardin, of Ky, rose, and spoke against the principles of the bill in a speech of an hour and a half in length.

Mr. Tod followed, in a speech of about the same length, supporting the items of duty on all the articles in the bill, and maintaining its general principles.

The committee then rose:

And the House adjourned at half past 4.

IN SENATE.

Thursday Feb. 11.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States, and certain British colonial ports; and after some further discussion of its details, and some amendment thereof, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the proposition of Mr Taylor, of Va. to amend the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of the President of the United States, together with the substitute proposed therefor by Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey.

Mr. Dickerson rose and addressed the Senate in a speech of more than two hours' length in support of the proposition he had offered, in preference to the amendment offered by Mr. Taylor. When he concluded.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement required by a resolution to that effect, of the books, maps, newspapers and charts, purchased at the public expense for his department; which letter was read and ordered to lie on the table.

ENCOURAGEMET OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The House then again resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, the consideration of the proposed new tariff bill—a motion yet pending in the Committee to strike from the bill the enacting clause.

Mr. M'Neill, of N. C. spoke against the bill.

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. followed on the same side.

Mr Wright also delivered his sentiments against it.

Mr. Montgomery succeeded Mr. W. decidedly opposed to the bill.

Before Mr. M. had concluded his speech;

The Committee rose—

And then the House adjourned, at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb 12.

IN SENATE.

The engrossed bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports; read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fuller from the same Committee, made a report on Rodgers' Marine Rail Way, or Inclined Plane favorable to the object, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ought to be appropriated for the purpose of constructing dock and wharves for building, repairing and constructing vessels of the United States at the navy yard in the city of Washington.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

The House again resolved, in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures—a motion to strike from the bill its enacting clause still pending before the committee.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on striking from the bill the enacting clause; which is equivalent to a *rejection* of it; and there appeared.

In favor of striking it out	51
Against it	77

[The bill is yet in committee, to be gone through in detail, for the purpose of amendment.]

The committee then rose;

And the House adjourned at a quarter before 10 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 13

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President of the United States, together with the amendments offered thereto by Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Holmes, of Maine.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, rose, and in a speech of nearly two hours length submitted his views of the several propositions before the Senate and in support and explanation of the particular project which he had introduced. When he had concluded,

The resolution and amendments were postponed to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then on motion of Mr. M'Lane, again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr Condict in the chair.

Mr. M'Lane, pursuantly to the notice he gave on Thesday last, then moved that the Committee do now take up the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823.

Mr. Tod asked if this motion was in order, and moved to take up the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill concerning the encouragement of domestic Manufactures.

The Chairman having declared that the first motion was in order—

The question was taken thereon and decided in the affirmative—ayes 79, noes 61.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making the general appropriations for the expenditures of the civil list for the current year.

As usual, a good deal of skirmishing debate took place in those passages of the bill proposing appropriations for the pay of a few Clerks in the Public Offices, who are not appointed in pursuance of the provisions of law, but employed on the contingency of Congress appropriating money for their compensation.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out in succession several of the Clerks—and Mr. McLane, Mr. Lincoln, and others opposed him. The motions were generally negatived,

IN SENTAE.

Friday, Feb 14.

The following Messages were received from the President of the U. States, and read.

To the Senate of the United States:—In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 11th of this month, requesting the President to cause to be communicated to the Senate, an estimate of the amount of land in the State of Georgia, to which the Indian title has been extinguished by the United States, since the cession of a portion of the territory of Georgia to the United States, with a statement of the cost of such extinguishment, and also an estimate of the amount of land, within the said state, to which the Indian title still remains to be extinguished, and by what tribes claimed; I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, which contains the information desired.

JAMES MONROE.

February 14. 1823.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of February 3d, requesting a statement of the number and size of cannon, mortars, and howitzers, necessary for armament of the fortifications already built and intended to be built, with an estimate of the sum necessary for their construction, I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, prepared in execution of instructions given him to that effect.

Feb. 10. JAMES MONROE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Tod, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, from the further consideration of the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

This motion gave rise to a long debate and on the question being taken by yeas and nays, the votes was, yeas 66, nays 88.—So the House refused to discharge the committee of the whole, from the further consideration of the bill.

And the house adjourned.

Foreign.

Latest from England.

New-York, Feb. 10. 1823.

By the fast sailing packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 30th January inclusive. They inform us of the final dissolution of the Congress of Verona, and confirm, by such of its results as have yet been permitted to transpire, the expectation, authorised by our latest previous intelligence, that peace would be preserved, at least for the present, in Europe. The most important circumstance connected with this event is the dismissal of M. de Montmorency from the French ministry, and the ascertained, although not formally notified, appointment of M. de Chateaubriand in his stead. The former is the head of the Ultra Royalists; the latter has, in his vindication of the Charter, given evidence of greater moderation and more liberal principles. The causes ostensibly conducive to this change are reported to be the following:—M. de Montmorency, delegated to represent France at the Congress of Verona, exceeding his instructions, applied to the allies to assist France against Spain, and obtained from them two concessions—one that France should be at liberty to enter into a war if deemed expedient—the other, that if the French Ambassador was recalled from Madrid, those of the allied sovereigns should accompany him. To these stipulations M. de Montmorency, confident of his strength in the ministry, put his official seal, returned to Paris, and discovered that his master was wiser than himself. In a cabinet council the propositions of M. de Villele, the French Peace Minister, and M. de Montmorency were severally discussed, and on the decision being in favor of the measures of the former, the latter gave in his resignation, which was accepted by the King. Such is the statement given in the papers, but the most probable causes for the determination of France may be assigned to the fluctuating influence over its rulers of their fears and inclinations, and the ultimately confirmed sway of the former, arising from a knowledge of the state of Spain, the doubtful allegiance of the French troops, and the known and decided opposition of England. The disgraced ministers has been sacrificed more probably to the prudence and fears of his master, than to his own assumption of responsibility. Whatever may have been the causes, however, the effect is a more pacific policy of the French cabinet. M. de Villele, it is true, in compliance with a preconcerted arrangement with the allies, sent to the French Ambassador at Madrid a note, which we publish below, and which may be liable to different constructions, but which in fact, speaks nothing. It does not demand from Spain any specific changes—it imports no alternative of hostilities or interruption of intercourse but on vague and general conditions—and although it vents some common place denunciations against revolutionary principles, the nation and its interests are spoken of with regard. The note, indeed, appears rather to be meant as a formal fulfilment of an agreement with the allies, than as disclosing any hostile intention of the French government. So it is viewed by the Times, although a more hostile construction is given to it by the Courier, which seems to enter into the disappointed feelings of the French Ultra journals.

Official communications from the allied sovereigns were to be submitted at the same time to the Spanish government, the import of which is unknown, (although that of Russia is said to be violent) and which may possibly lead to measures involving France. At present, however, appearances in that country are decidedly peaceful. The King is averse to war, as are also his brother and nephew, Monsieur and the Duke d'Angoulema. The ministry is likewise so inclined, and it is supposed will be supported by a majority of the Chamber. The influence of the Duke of Wellington both at Verona and Paris is supposed to be very influential in producing the present result, and to it the Bourbons are probably again indebted for the throne on which his victories largely contributed to place them. He returned to England on the 23d December. His brother, the Marquis of Wellesly, it will be seen, has been experiencing the pleasures of royalty at second hand in the consequences of his administration of the Lord Lieuteranry of Ireland. The prohibition in Dublin of all the demonstrations of Irish Ultra Royalty, or Orangism, on the anniversary of King William's birth, landing, or the battle of the Boyne, (for we know not which is the important day of commemoration,) was the cause of offence. The rioters as will be seen, were apprehended, and would doubtless pay dearly for the gratification of their propensity to bring glass bottles and wooden wedges into collision, with the representative of majesty. The affairs of Ireladd appear to be otherwise in a state little different from that they have been in for some time past—partial outrages, such as burning, murders, abductions of unfortunate females, seizing cows, &c. continually supply materials for apprehension and horror in the people of that oppressed country. We learn nothing of the ulterior movements of their Majesties of Russia and Austria, and the fact leads us to suppose that a partial session of the Congress is still kept up at Verona. The King of Prussia had been on a visit to the southern parts of Italy, where he ascended Vesuvius, &c. On his route, Baron Hardenberg, his attending Minister of State, died of appoplexy, and his offices and honours were to be transferred to Mr. Voss, Counsellor of State.

Respecting the internal situation of Spain the reports are very contradictory, some exulting in the resurrection of the Armies of the Faith, others glorying in the continued triumph of the Constitutional forces; the sum of the different stories seems to us to be, that Mina and his brother patriots commanding distinct *corps d'armee* are triumphant wheresoever they meet resistance, while the royalists continue to maintain a petty guerilla warfare in different parts of the northern provinces Among their troops are many monks, to whom the patriots show no quarter. Much is said of the disturbed state of Madrid and the excited feelings of the people, which are doubtless much exasperated, and may be driven to excesses by the course adopted, by the allies. At present, however, no outrages had occured, and the prospect of peace would doubtless tend to allay the intemperate feelings that had been roused. The Spanish Government meanwhile were pursuing measures to put in action the means of the country to resist the dictation of the Holy Alliance, should an attempt be made to enforce it. An alliance for mutual defence had been concluded with Portugal. Respecting the affairs of other parts of the Continent, we learn nothing important or certain. Italy, it is said, is to be partially freed from Austrian protection. The Greeks seem to be in statu quo as to their land operations at least the newspapers accounts are so,—but they have succeeded in burning the admiral and ships of the Turkish fleet. A revolution in the Turkish cabinet had occurred, by the downfall of one vizier and the elevation of another. No important consequences however, are expected to follow. The decision of Russia as to the affairs of Greece remained either uncertain or unknown. The reported destination of the English squadron for Cuba is but the repetition, of old news, and deserves little credit. Among the publications in England, we perceive announced, as having issued from the press, the "Memoirs of Napoleon" and Las Casas' Journal.—*American.*

Domestic.

APPOINTMENTS,

By the President of the U. States.

William F. Steele, of Georgia, Attorney of the United States for that part of the Territory of Florida, known as West Florida, *vice* Tipton B. Harrison, deceased.

William Sebree, of Kentucky, Marshal of the United States for the same.

Chapman Coleman, of Kentucky, Marshal for the District of Kentucky, *vice* John Thompson Mason, Jun resigned.

Hugh Nelson, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, *vice* John Forsyth, resigned.

Cæsar Augustus Rodney, of Delaware, Minister Plenipotemiary at Buenos Ayres.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Legation.

Richard C. Anderson of Kentucky, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia.

Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Legation.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico.

John Mason, Jun. of the District of Columbia, Secretary of the Legation.

Hemon Allen, of Vermont, Minister Plenipotentiary at Chili

John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, Secretary of the Legation

Robert Todd, of Kentucky, Consul at Acapulco, in Mexico.

James Smith Wilcocks of Pennsylvania, Consul at the City of Mexico.

William Taylor, of Virginia, Consul at La Vera Cruz and Alarado, in Mexico.

Henry M Brackenridge, of Florida, Judge of West Florida.

Greenbury Gaither. George Murray John de la Rua, and *Joseph Noriega*, all of Florida, members of the Legislative Council of Florida.

Henry Crabb, of Tennessee, Attorney for the District of West Tennessee.

Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner, on the part of the United States, under the first Article of the Convention of 12th July, 1822 with Great Britain.

Henry Seawell, of North Carolina, Arbitrator, on the part of the United States, under the same Convention.—*Nat. int.*

Norfolk, Feb. 10.

The pirate Expedition.—This formidable armament against the merciless buccaniers of the ocean, which has excited so much interest in every part of our country, and has for several weeks presened a scene of uncommon bustle and activity at our Navy Yard and in the business walks of our town, is now ready to commence its work of retribution; and it is devoutly to be wished, that the sword drawn in this righteous cause, may not be returned to its scabbard, until the just mandate of the nation to "*exterminate the Pirate throng*" shall be fully executed. In the appropriate language of a native poet, who has recently offered a neat and feeling tribute to the occasion, we would say—

"Then go forth *Porter* in thy might,
Let sudden vengeance on them light;
Pursue them with a fiery hail,
From which no refuge they avail—
Alike from ocean and from land,
Sweep off the vile marauding band;
Let every monster of them fall,
Not one be spared; *destroy them all!*"

The expedition destined to avenge the death of the gallant ALLEN, and the multiplied outrages upon our lawful commerce, is under the orders of Commodore DAVID PORTER, & consists of the.

Sloop of War *Peacock*, Captain Stephen Cassin, bearing the broad pendant of the commodore.

Schr. Shark, lt. com. M. C. Perry;

Sea Gull, (steam galliot) lieut. com. Wm. H. Watson.

Decoy, (Store Ship) lt. com. L. Kearney.

Jackall, lt com. Th. H. Stevens.

Fox, lt com. Wm. Cocke

Wild Cat, lt. com. Charles W. Skinner.

Beagle, lt. com J. T. Newton.

Ferret, lt. com. Saml Henley.

Terrier, lt. com. Rt. R. Rose.

Wensle, lt. com. Bev. Kennon.

Cutters—Minge, Musquito.

Sand Fly, Gulley Nipper. & Gnat.

Four of the small schrs. dropped down from the Navy-Yard on Thursday last, and anchored near the Flag Ship, off fort Nelson; yesterday morning, they were joined by the other four Schooners, and in the afternoon the shark and the store ship Decoy, were towed down from the yard, by the steam galliot Sea Gull, and all anchored near the Peacock. They form quite an imposing spectacle, and to day or to-morrow, we shall have the pleasure to see them all spread their white canvas to the breeze, and depart for the pirate coast.—Our best wishes to go with them

The steam galliot *is* much improved in appearance, and performed the duty of towing down the ship and schooner in a style and with a velocity that augured well of her adaptation that purpose in the expedition.

The schooners mount one long gun on a pivot and two cannonades each and it is believed, will not, in point of sailing "belie the names by which they have been designated. —*Beacon.*

The Nassa Catalana.—We state, upon good authority, that this vessel and her cargo are still in the custody of the Deputy Marshal of the United States for this District, and that the cargo will be discharged this day under his superintendence, and stored in the Custom-House, subject to the future orders of the Admirally Court.—*Beacon*

On Monday last the naval officers on the Norfolk station gave commodore Porter a splendid dinner at Cooper's Hotel, as a testimony of their confidence in him as an officer. —Many excellent and appropriate toasts were given, and the commodore, in a forcible address to the officers, acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, in which he invoked them to "remember Allen." To the credit of the officers of our navy, it was stated by commodore Porter, that all those attached to the said piratical squadron, are volunteers.

Pet. Repub.

Imported Wheat.—The ship Magnet arrived at New-York from Liverpool has brought about 100 tons of English wheat.—The same vessel has brought out one of the first-rate English horses. The New Yorkers immediately took the alarm, and a report was circulated that it was the celebrated horse Moses, belonging to one of the English royal family, and that he had been imported for the special purpose of being matched against Eclipse in the great race in May next. But their fears were of short duration, as it was recollected that the great race was not made till the 20th of November, and as the Magnet sailed on the 12th December, it was not possible for the "southerns," in that time, to have been imposed so chimerical a scheme.—*Ib*

From the Mobile Commercial Reg.

FEELING IN LABAMA.

Seldom have a people had as little rational ground for political dissention as the citizens of the United States have at present. There is no diversity of opinion on any point of foreign or internal policy. The system our administration has pursued in its negotiations with the monarchies of Europe, and the republics of South America have been equally satisfactory; while the interest of the South and the North of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, have been protected with the same liberality. Yet with all these apparent grounds for political unanimity we find the people as divided into more factions than it would have been thought possible for it to contain at the same moment. There is the Crawford party, and the Adams party, and Calhoun party, and the Jackson party, and the Clay party; besides various other parties, who are still waiting for the propitious period to announce their favorite candidate. And then we have the Middling interest party in Massachusetts, and the Toleration party of Connecticut, and the Bucktail party in New York, and the Pickens party in Alabama, and the American Population party in New Orleans; all of which are opposed by other parties, distinguished by denominations equally perspicious. The same zeal is displayed in the discussions of these various interest that was shewn when the stamp tax, land tax, non intercourse, embargo and war, agitated the country; and the several adherents are equally ready to settle their differences by the pen or the pistol. So fiercely have these factions raged, that it was thought the President, last winter would have changed his cabinet, could he have determined which of two obnoxious ministers most merited removal; during the summer, one member of Congress had the honor of being twice wounded in the course of six duels with the same antagonist. A stranger would be disposed to think that the liberties of the country were in danger; that the government was to be overthrown by another Cataline, the nation betrayed by another Arnold, or, at least, that the views of a dominant party were to be foiled by another Burr. Yet, after all should either of these candidates succeed, no existing measure of administration or law of Congress would be altered, and the only perceptable change would be in the names inserted in the Treasury warrants or the payment of public officers. That those who expect to obtain office and emolument by the success of one individual, and dread to lose either by the selection of another, should feel anxious for the event of the contest, is as natural as that the backers of Eclipse or Sir Charles should have been deeply interested in the last race.

Mr. Walsh's "Yankee" candidate, as with the folly of a zealot he chooses to designate Mr. Adams, may be disposed to appoint that gentleman to a foreign embassy, and to place General Scott at the head of the War Department. Mr. Crawford, who with equal wisdom has been termed the Virginia Candidate, may, for aught I know, be as judicious in his selections; and while office is an object worthy of honorable pursuit, no one can be blamed for seeking to obtain it. But that their partizans should be able to excite warm and vindictive feelings for the breast of their fellow citizens, is at once melancholy and ridiculous. Neither of the gentleman who have yet been mentioned, have ever done the state such service as to give them claims to greater official rewards than they have already received; nor is there reason to believe that the destinies of the nation would be promoted or endangered by the election of either. In truth, the only question that has been presented is, who shall be the distributor of power and emoluments? and on this point I entirely acquiesce in the sentement of the following quotation:

"Gentlemen—I have nae much dubitation that King George deserves the predilection his friends, and if he can hand the grip he has gotten, why doubtless he may make the Guager here a Commissioner of the Revenue, and confer on our old friend Mr. Quantam the preferment of Solicitor General, and he may also grant some good deed or reward to this honest gentleman who is sitting on portmanteau, which he prefers to a chair—and questionless King James is also a greatful person and when he gets his hand in play, he may, if he be so minded, make this reverend gentleman Arch Prelate of Canterbury, and Doctor Mexit Chief Physician to his Household, and commit his royal beard to the care of my friend Latherum; but as I doubt mickle whether any of the competing sovereigns would give Bob Campbell a tass of aqua vitæ if he lacked it. I give my vote and interest to Jonathan Brown, our landlord, conditionally, that he fetch us another bottle as good as the last."—*Rob Roy.*

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1823.

Fayetteville Academy.—We invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this week's paper, relative to the establishment of an additional department of tuition, in the Academy of this place. The contemplated measure when carried into effect, will, no doubt, add much to the reputation of the institution, and consequently induce an increased patronage, both from the inhabitants of the town, and the public generally. Under the late arrangements, we are convinced, that the strenuous exertions of the gentlemen of the School Committee, aided by the zeal and abilities of the Teachers, must eventually insure a decided patronage, which will render our Academy a source of profit to the community, instead of a charge, as heretofore.

Meeting at Raleigh.—The citizens of Raleigh it appears, have held two several meetings, on purpose to counteract the proceedings of the Merchants of Petersburg, in regard to the currency of North-Carolina. The Committee appointed by the meeting to take the subject into consideration, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That it will henceforth be expedient for the Merchants of North Carolina, who have heretofore been in the habit of trading at Petersburg, as far as practicable, to purchase their goods within our own State.

"*Resolved*, That men of capital and enterprize, who shall enter into the wholesale business in this State, and who shall resolve to deal on liberal terms, will deserve the united support of every retail merchant of North Carolina.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with the Merchants in the several parts of this State, who have been used to purchase their goods from Petersburg, in order to obtain their opinions on the propriety of adopting, generally, the course proposed in the above Report."

We cannot imagine the course pursued by the inhabitants of Raleigh is much calculated to effectuate any good purpose, notwithstanding it does but express the sentiments of the generality of our citizens. In the event of North Carolina money being prohibited in Virginia, the *expediency* of continuing the trade of this State with Petersburg, must, after all, be determined by those who pursue it, and not by the opinion of others, however strongly supported. Should that measure be adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, it will immediately become the *interest* of those of our merchants who deal with Petersburg, to seek another market, which must be always the surest pledge of their co-operation in establishing importing houses within our own State: But so long as the merchants of Petersburg are enabled to hold out superior advantages, to the people of our northern counties, the trade will continue, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Raleigh Meeting, or any other Meeting, to the contrary.—We are not sorry however, that this meeting of our fellow citizens at Raleigh, has taken place. Their proceedings may possibly have a salutary tendency, altho' we cannot at this time, well discern in what manner; but should they not, they must at least be allowed the character of Dr. Fumblebody's prescriptions, "do no good, do no harm."

The Pirate Expedition.—The squadron under the command of Commodore Porter, sailed from Norfolk on the 12th inst. and the wind being ahead, anchored in Hampton Roads. We learn from the Beacon of the 15th, that the expedition did not proceed to sea, until the afternoon of Friday.

THE NEXT PRSIDENCY.

Nathaniel Macon, is, by a writer in the Petersburg Republican, placed within the circle of Presidential candidates. We have copied the article entire, as a fact of Political Justice, due to the friends of an uniform and inflexible Republican. We do not know whether the decease of Mr. Lowndes, and the appointment of general Jackson to a foreign mission, has encouraged the friends of Mr. M. to state his pretensions to the presidency at this particular time; but this we know, that a long life of public service, and a punctual discharge of his duties, in the national legislature, places him amongst those patriotic worthies, whom the people delight to honor. There can be no sort of objection in the republican ranks, to see Mr Macon's name enrolled on the list of candidates.—*Washington Gaz.*

Raleigh, Feb. 14.

The Supreme Court of this State bro't its term to a close on Monday last. A list of the cases decided appears in to day's paper. In our next we hope to be able to state the points decided. A first Number of the Reports by Mr. Hawks, is ready for delivery, and the decisions of this term will be published in the course of a few weeks. *Reg.*

The Board for Internal Improvements adjourned on Thursday evening the 6th inst. to meet again in this city, on the 4th Monday in April next.

Mr. Fulton our, our Civil Engineer, in addition to the attention which he is directed to pay to the Works which is about to be carried on at the Flats below Wilmington, and to the improvements making by the several Navigation Companies, were instructed by the Board to cause Surveys to be made of the principle tracts of Swamp and Marsh Lands within this State; to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract; the most practicable mode of draining it, and the expence of the work; and for the sake of expedition, he is authorized to employ such number of Surveyors and chain carriers as he may think necessary.

Mr. Fulton is also instructed to survey and mark the line of a Road from Wilksborough to Salem, on the best and most convenient ground; to survey the Road from Salem to Fayetteville, and ascertain whether the distance cannot be shortened by altering the present Road; and that he report such alterations as in his opinion are necessary to shorten and improve said Road.

The Engineer is also directed to cause the line of Road and Canal to be run from the Roanoke River, at or near Plymouth, to the waters of Pungo River, in Hyde County, through the Dismal Swamp, and to report as well on the practicability and utility of the Road without the Canal, as upon the Road and Canal together. He is also instructed to cause a survey to be made of the Channel leading from Currituck Inlet, through the Narrows, to the Albemarle Sound, and report to the Board on the practicability and utility of improving this Navigation. *Ib.*

We state for the information of our readers, that an Office has been lately established at the Wake Forrest in this County, of which Gen. Calvin Jones is Postmaster. To such persons in that section of the county as are desirous of receiving the public papers, this will prove a favorable opportunity. *Ib.*

Cases decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court, at their late term.

Thomas B. Littlejohn *v.* John F. Patillo, County Trustee, from Granville—Decreed that the Bill be dismissed without costs.

John Crowell, Administrator, *v.* Daniel Mann, from Nash—Report filed—Exceptions to the report overruled—Interlocutory decree for Complaints—Bill retained for further hearing

Wm. Jones, Ex'r, &c. *v.* Wm. Person, Administrator of Thomas Person, from Orange—Motion to dismiss the bill, overruled—Final decree for Complaints.

Amos A. Combs *v.* Mark Brittain, from Wilkes—Rule for new trial discharged.—Judgment of the Court below affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Rhodes *v.* Hardy Holmes, ex'r, &c from Robeson—Rule for new trial made absolute.

David M Millan *v.* Noble Bolden and David Myers, from Buncombe—Order of Survey and Plats, to the Court below.

Den on demise of Slade and Hughton *v.* Green and Ryan, from Chowan—Rule for new trial made absolute.

Robert T Plunket *v.* Wm. Means, adm'r. from Mecklenburg—Rule for new trial made absolute.

Moses A. Locke *v.* Isaac and Charles T. Alexander, from Cabarrus—Rule for new trial discharged, and Judgment of the Court below affirmed with costs.

Simon Jeffreys *v.* Yarborough, ex'r, &c. from Franklin—Decree of the Court below reversed, Report of Clerk and Master of Franklin set aside, and the cause remanded.

Stanton & Little *v.* Beil & Joyner, from Edgecombe—Rule for new trial made absolute.

Mary Ufford, Administratrix, &c. *v.* Jesse Lucas, from Hyde—Rule for a new trial discharged—Motion in arrest of Judgment overruled—Judgment of the Court below affirmed with costs.

Mary Gentleman and William Wright *v.* John Reed, from Rowan—Decree that the Defendant, within thirty days after the service of a copy of the decree, convey to Complainants two tracts of land in Rowan County, and pay costs of suit

John Bowman's Adm'r *v.* James Greenlee's Adm'r and Charles McDowell's Adm'r, from Burke—Order of reference to the Clerk and Master of Burke.

Buley Johnson *v.* Samuel F. Patterson, from Wilkes—Rule for a new trial discharged. Judgment of the Court below affirmed, with costs.

Den on demise of James Gwyn, jun. and Wm. P. Waugh *v.* Montfort Stookes and Jas. Welborn, from Wilkes—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

James Gardner *v.* John Sherrod's ex'r, from Surry—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Rhodes *v.* James L. Vaughan, from Guilford—*Scire facias* against the Defendant as bail. The bail bond objected to, as not taken in pursuance of the act of Assembly. The bond in this case was in form and substance like the common printed bail bonds used by the Sheriffs. Judgment of the Court that the bond is taken according to the act of Assembly, Judgment of the Court below reversed.

Charlotte Long *v.* Miles Long and another from Washington—Petition for divorce—dismissed.

Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church *v.* Trustees of Newbern Academy, from Craven—Judgment for Defendants.

John G. Blount *v.* James Patton, from Buncombe—Rule for a new trial discharged, and Judgment affirmed with costs.

A. M'Entire & Co. *v.* John Oliver, from Duplin—Rule for a new trial discharged, and Judgment

Poetry.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

BREADALBANE'S MARCH.

Strike up the pibroch, till echoes the mountain—
Strike up the pibroch, till echoes the Fourram;
Quick draw your broad-swords, and on for the foray,
And hey for the hills and the mountains of Moray!

Strike up the pibroch, till the hills of Kindrogan
Ring with the notes of the terrible Slogan!—
Strike up the pibroch, till mountains and corri
Shall wail for the sons of the mountains of Moray!

Wave shall each bush, each briar and bramble—
Shake shall each cairn with the tread of the CAMPBELL,
Wave shall our banners all bloody and gory,
O'er the dead sons of the mountains of Moray!

Quake shall each ravine, each torrent and river:
Benledi, Benlawers, and Benlomond shall quiver—
BREADALBANE, undaunted, shall triumph in glory
O'er the proud sons of the mountains of Moray!

Quick on his foes see the CAMPBELL is rushing—
See from their bosoms life's torrents fast gushing!
While the coronach echoes from mountain and corri,
A sad ochiwa to the daughters of Moray!

Agricultural.

From the Winyaw Inteligencer.

Statteburg, S. C. Jan. 1823.

Sir—I enclose you some further observations and experiments made by Doctor Bracey upon the rot in cotton the last year, which taken with those made by him in 1821, will, I think, settle the question so long agitated about its origin A committee of the Clearmont Agricultural Society appointed to select such pieces for publication as are presented to it and thought to be the most interesting and worthy of public notice have requested me to send you Dr. Bracey's for insertion in your useful paper.

With sentiments of respect I am Sir your's &.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE ROT.

By Dr Xenophon J. Bracey.

In a small detached field of about 15 acres, I had the stalks and trash of the preceeding year's cotton collected and burned The seeds were then soaked 24 hours in a strong solution of salt and water, and carefully rolled in fresh wood ashes, and planted in beds in the usual manner. In another field, I had the fibres of cotton burned off the seed by setting fire to the heap stirring it briskly, so as to destory effectually all eggs &c those were also soaked in brine and rolled in lime. These preparatory steps gave me a good stand, and vigorous growth when young.—but early in the month of August, the rot had made a formidable appearance in both these fields the cotton was very forward on account of the seed, having been procured from the extreme part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee. I envelop ed several plants, with gauze entirely first clearing away every appearance of larva, egg, or Insect, I then covered several limbs, containing many pods on them. in all about a dozen, under three of the gauze sacks, I placed some insects* and rendered them, as well as all the others inaccessible by close tying around the body of the plant. The envelope remained until nearly the whole of the pods opened, or about the last of September,—in the course of which time, much of the adjoining cotton rotted, the season having been uncommonly wet Notwithstanding, I could not discover a puncture, or even the slightest appearance of rot on any of the pods so protected, except the three plants which had insects placed within the covering, nearly every pod rotted on those, or were materially injured by frequent punctures—I am certain that the whole would have rotted had not a few days dry weather intervened, which saved 14 pods out of 52 the aggregate number on the three plants. There were about 170 pods on the other plants enveloped which looked larger than those around, and were entirely free from the black specks observable on all unprotected cotton—and I am fully impressed with the belief, that they yielded more cotton, though I did not weigh them to test the fact. One of the insects under one of the coverings produced about 40 young ones, in the latter part of August, and they were able to produce rot about 6 days after. This circumstance induced me to collect about a dozen insects, and placed them under three tumblers dividing them equally, I fed them daily with fresh pods of green seed cotton, for a week they all appeared healthy, and punctured the pods about every two hours for sustenance, during the night as well as day—I then fed those under one of the tumblers with black seed pods, and continued the green seed to the others, at the end of another week, all under the glass fed with black seed cotton died, the others continued healthy and seemed to feed rather oftener than at first. In the course of a few days after, I found upon changing the pods that one of them which had been under the glass 24 hours. had a number of eggs on it, which I carefully preserved, by returning it under the covering, and placed a cotton leaf under the othe glass Two days after I found the leaf almost covered with eggs, which batched in four days I then had an innumerable brood of small black insects which collected in groups on different parts of the pod giving them an ulcerated appearance. I was obliged to sweep them off carefully with a feather in order to renew their daily food. In the course of two or three days, they began to assume a greenish cast, and gradually developed all the appearances, which has been described on a former occasion.

I wish therefore to correct conjectures formed the last year in regard to their manner of propagation. The egg certainly brings forth the insect, and it speedily, matures, without undergoing any change except in size and colour How often they multiply their species in the course of the year, I am unable to say, but believe it to be more than once?—The matured insect probably undergoes a change at the approach of winter, but as yet I have not been enabled to detect it. It is not material whether it does undergo a change or not, the object of this research has been directed, in ascertaining fully the cause of rot, by which means we might be enabled to come also at the remedy—but so far as my researches go, the remedy seems removed, if possible to a greater distance, such as have been here tofore recommended are, little si, perfectly ineffectual - and the only one which now holds out to be really successful is planting together alternate rows of black and green seed cotton, This plan has succeeded in two fields in which it was planted this year perhaps from the dislike the insects have to the black seed the intermixture deceives and confuses them—by which means they are driven from the field

* Genus Cinca Ima Species Velox, as it is believed

Miscellaneous.

Something New—We yesterday received a communication from "A Mariner," of 20 years experience, stating, that a respectable shipmaster intends to make a passage across the Atlantic, in a small vessel, to be navigated by a single individual. He purposes sailing from this port for London, and promises, in a few days, to convey to the public his reasons for the undertaking, which will be early in the spring.

Our correspondent has promised the editors a personal interview, with an explanation of the construction of his little vessel, her name, capacity, &c. with his mode of sleeping, cooking, how his journal is to be kept, &c. He is confident of the success of the voyage. should God be pleased to spare his life.

The experiment which our nautical friend intends making is not a novel one, as we are informed by a gentleman who visited Surinam in 1789, that during his stay at this place, an American captain arrived there alone, in a cutter of about fifty tons, from L'Orient in France. He started without any other companion than a dog, which died on the passage We learn from another gentleman, who sailed with the same commander out of this port in 1801, that his name was J. Shackleford, a native of Portsmouth N. H He also informs us, that he performed the passage in about 45 days. having touched at Cayenne. On his arrival at Surinam. his story was discredited, and the governor was about throwing him into prison, presuming that he had obtained possession of the vessel by improper means. He was, however, induced to visit the cutter, when capt. S. got under weigh, and convinced him by the manner of working his vessel, the voyage was practicable. Capt. S remained a short time at Surinam, and then proceeded alone to St. Eustatius. He subsequently performed a voyage in an open boat from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and if alive, now resides in the western country.—*Gazette*.

Anecdotes of Tedyuscung.

Tedyuscung was a noted chief among the Delaware tribe of Indians. He lived about 47 years ago, was a man of great sagacity, and well known to many of the present inhabitants of Philadelphia.

He once observed to his friend, that in his conferences with the then governor, his words only came from the outside of his teeth; and added, "I will talk so too."

One evening he was sober and sitting by the fireside of his friend—both of them looking silently at the fire, indulging their own reflections, and desiring each other's improvement. At length the silence was interrupted by the friend, who said, "I will tell you what I have been thinking of—I was thinking of a rule delivered by the Author of the Christian religion. which from its excellence, we call the Golden Rule" "Stop" said Tedyuscung, "don't praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to tell me of its excellence—tell me what it is." "It is for one man to do to another as he would the other should do to him." "That's impossible—it cannot be done," Tedyuscung immediately replied. Silence again ensued. Tedyuscung lighted his pipe and walked about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came up to his friend with a smiling countenance, and (taking the pipe from his mouth) said, "Brother, I have been thoughtful on what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man, would give him a *new heart* he could do as you say; but not else"

Thus the Indian found the only means by which the gospel declares man can fulfil his social duties.

After he had settled this difficult point, Tedyuscung said, "now brother, it is no harm to tell you what I was thinking of before you spoke. I think it is what you white men call sin. I thought that the Great Spirit who made the land, never intended one man should have so much as never to see it all, another not so much as to plant corn on for his children. I think the Great Spirit never meant it should be so. Silence again ensued, till at length one retired to bed, and the other spread his watch coat and slept before the fire.

At another time Tedyuscung was a little cockoosy (tipsy.) His friend said to him, "There is one thing very strange, and which I cannot account for—it is why the Indians get drunk so much more than the white people?" "Do you think strange of that," said the old chief. "Why, it is not strange at all The Indians think it no harm to get drunk whenever they can;—but you white men say it is a sin, and get drunk notwithstanding.

Place of Birth—Lord St. John being some time ago in want of a servant, an Irishman offered his service, but being asked what countryman he was? he answered an Englishman. Where was you born? said his lordship.—In Ireland, an' plaze your worship said the man. How then can you be an Englishman! said his lordship. My lord, replied the man; sposea I was born in a stable, that's no raisen I should be a horse.

SOAP AND CANDLE
Manufactory
FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Monday the 24th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Town House, to close the concern

The Candle Manufactory,

Belonging to the late firm of A. M. Frink & Co.

The Establishment is in complete order, in every respect, and ready for immediate occupation. At the same time will be sold about

150 Boxes Mould Candles

A QUANTITY OF

BAR SOAP.

ALSO,

A Horse and Cart.

Terms at Sale.

A. M. FRINK,
Surviving Partner of A. M. Frink & Co.
Feb. 13, 1823. 37 2

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS

AND

HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos. Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the Western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.
February 9 1823. 37:3t.

☞The Editors of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their account to William Dismukes, Esq. Wadesborough, for payment.

NOTICE.

The Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan 16, 1823. 33 6t

SUGAR, OIL, &c.

Just Received,

Prime Brown Sugar, in Hds. & Bbls.
" Green Coffee
Currier's Oil—a few Bbls. will be sold low.

ALSO—A FEW SETS

Venetian Blinds.

At Manufacturer's Prices. Persons wishing this article, can have them made to any size, at short notice, by leaving their orders with the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & FENN
Feb. 11, 1823 37 3

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Has Just Received from N. York
A QUANTITY OF
Shad Seine Twine,
AND
CHEESE.
AND, ON CONSIGNMENT,
4 Pipes very superior 4th Proof Cognac Brandy—4 Puncheons Old 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 20 Bags Green Coffee, which I will sell low for cash, or good Notes at either Bank.

DONALD M'QUEEN.
Feb. 13, 1823 37 tf

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.
Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

Carriage Driver Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Man, who can Drive and take care of Horses well.

Robt. Donaldson.
Feb. 13. 37:tf.

TO BE LET,
For a Few Months,
THE EAST WING OF THE
MANSION HOTEL,
Well calculated for a Store.
Apply to
P. T. TABER.
Oct. 31. 23 tf.

Contractors Wanted.

THE letting of the Works for the Improvement of the obstructions in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, is postponed until the 1st of March next. These works are to be executed agreeably to Plans and Specifications made out by Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, who will attend at Wilmington from the 22d inst to the 1st of March, for the purpose of exhibiting the Plans, receiving Proposals and concluding a Contract.

For the information of those at a distance who may be inclined to offer for the work, the Specifications are hereunto annexed.

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1823. 37:3t.

Specification

Of the Embankments and Jetties for the Improvement of the Cape-Fear River, below Wilmington.

The Embankments between Clark's Island and Eagle Island, and betwee Campbell's Island and the western bank of the river, are to consist of two rows of piles, with a clear width of ten feet between the two rows; in each row the piles are to be made out of good pine timber, of such size as will square to 12 inches; they are to be hewn on the two meeting sides, so as to present a flat surface to each other of at least 10 inches wide on an average. They are to be driven quite close together, as far into the bed of the river as it is possible to drive them with a pile driving machine having a rammer of from 12 to 15 cwt. and falling from a height of 25 feet at least, and when driven thus far, the piles are to be of such length as to leave 5 feet at least, above the ordinary height of high water mark of spring tides.

2. On the outside of each row of piles there is to be a string piece of pine timber of 9 inches square, fixed about 2½ feet from the top of the piles, and to run horizontally for the whole length of the embankment. Opposite the centre of each pile there is to be an auger hole of 1¼ inches in diameter bored through the string piece and pile, and a white oak trenail of sufficient size driven quite through them both. The different pieces of timber used in the string pieces are to be joined by a scarf overlapping 18 inches at least.

3 In every 10 feet of length in the embankment, there is to be a cross piece sufficient in length to extend from outside to outside of the string pieces, and to project therefrom at least 12 inches at each end; these cross pieces or braces are to be of timber that will square 12 inches, and to be notched 6 inches deep, so as to embarace the heads of the piles upon which they rest, and the outside string pieces. Immediately on the upper side of these cross pieces is to be laid a string piece of 9 inches square, along the inside of both rows of piles for the whole length of the embankment, and to be fastened to the head of each pile by a trenail as described for the outside string pieces.

4. The whole of the space on the inside of the piling is to be filled up with earth flush to the underside of the cross pieces, and in executing this part of the work, the contractor is to carefully arrange the soil, so as that part of it which is of a vegetable consistency may be put nearest the piles on both sides; the intermediate space may be filled up with such soil as can be conveniently obtained.

Specification for the Jetties.

5. The Jetties are to consist of a single row of piles of 9 inches square, driven firmly into the bed of the river, at the distance of 10 feet from each other. Each of these piles is to have a tenon at the top of three inches thick, 10 inches wide and 6 inches long. On the the top of these piles is to be placed a capsill, 10 inches square, with mortices on the under side for the reception of the tenons on the piles, there is to be a trenail of sufficient size to fill an augur hole one and a half inches in diameter, to be driven through the capsill and tenon; the upper side of this is to be on a level with the ordinary height of high waters of spring tides.

6. Between each of the square piles, the place is to be filled up with two inch thick pine plank piling, driven firmly into the soil, and spiked by two spikes of 5 inches long, into the capsill.

7. When any deviations or alterations from the plans, sections or specifications, as the case may be, is proposed by the Engineer or Contractor, whereby the work may be increased, altered or diminished, due notice in writing shall be given of the same by the party proposing such deviation or alteration to the other, & the Contractor shall not begin to execute any part of the same, until a price is fixed and an agreement made, otherwise he shall have no payment for what he does, and in case the deviation is agreed to, and the demand made by the Contractor for executing such deviation shall be more than the Principal Engineer shall think reasonable, then the Board for Internal Improvements or the Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to contract or agree with any other person for the same, at such underprice as they may think proper, without the contractor having any demand against the Board or Engineer aforesaid, for such transaction, and the Contractor shall deduct out of the contract price such sums as may be saved by such deviation.

8. Should it appear at any time during the execution of any part of the contract to the said Board or their Principal Engineer, that the Contractor is not executing his work agreeably to his contract, he or they shall give notice to him of such deficiency, and in case he does not immediately remedy the same, they shall have it in their power to stop the work until he can shew them satisfactorily that he possesses the power of remedying the defects or insufficiency complained of, and should he fail in performing the same, the Board or Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to discharge the Contractor from the work and take the contract out of his hands, the value of the work executed, & materials and tools on hand being previously ascertained by the Principal Engineer, and which shall be immediately paid. But in case the Contractor shall have been furnishing unnecessary tools and implements for the work, and which, in the Engineer's opinion may be of little or no use to the work, the said Engineer may reject such tools and implements, should he think proper.

9. All the work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Principal Engineer, and such alterations may be made in the work or materials as may, from time to time, appear to him necessary, agreements being previously made as above specified, and in case any difference of opinion shall arise between the Superintendents of the work and the Contractor, respecting the explanation or meaning of any part of the Plans, Sections or Specifications, the same shall be left to the Principal Engineer, whose decision shall be final.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has become the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition, the students will rapidly progress in their education. The committee have engaged Dr GOODORUM DAVIS to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education. while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st. Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st. April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public examination will take place, followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Corderius
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Veteri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Mair's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Edisio Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics. and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Majora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

Murray's Spelling Book and Selections for Reading,
Walkers Dictionary,
Murray's Grammar 18mo. for beginners,
Do. do. 8vo. for those advanced,
Morse's Universal Geography, abridged, one vol. 8vo. with an Atlas,
Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State
Eilworth's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States,)
Hutton's Mathematics,
Conversation on Chemistry.

Rates of Tuition.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Per Qr.
1. The Latin and Greek Languages Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, & Rhetoric.	8 00
2. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps, Arithmetic Book-Keeping,	6 00
3. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	3 50
4. Simple Rudiments.	3 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1. Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters. Astronomy, History, & Chemistry	8 00
2. Geography, use of the Maps and Globes, Arithmetic, English Grammar	6
3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
4. Simple Rudiments	3

A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required,

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

*** The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Lauin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission. 38 3t